IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 15, lines 13-16, please amend the paragraph as follows:

One end of the outer electrode 16 is connected and fixed to the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b at the portion led out of the glass tube 11 by electric welding, soldering or caulking 19.

Page 15, line 17, to page 16, line 3, please amend the paragraph as follows:

Next, prescribed high frequency pulse voltage, for instance, 20 to 100 kHz, 1 to 4 kV pulse voltage is applied between the inner electrode 15 and the outer electrode 16 by a lighting power source 18 including an inverter via the first and second feeding lead wires 14a, ~~114b~~ 14b and power feed lines 18a, 18b, respectively. As a result, the discharge starts between the electrodes 15 and 16 and ultraviolet rays are radiated in the glass tube 11. The ultraviolet rays thus radiated excite a fluorescent film 13 on the inner surface of the glass tube 11, and ~~is~~ are converted into visible rays which are radiated to the outside of the glass tube 11. Thus the glass tube 11 functions as a fluorescent lamp.

Page 17, line 24, to page 18, line 3, please amend the paragraph as follows:

According to the invention, however, since the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b is provided as described above and the leading end of the outer electrode 16 is connected and fixed thereto, the above-mentioned problem was solved and a

fluorescent lamp which always provides a stable high luminous output could be obtained.

Page 18, line 21, to page 19, line 2, please amend the paragraph as follows:

The end of a conductor 16b of the outer electrode 16 wound spirally around the outer surface of the glass tube 11 is wound around the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b and connected by the electric welding or soldering as shown in an enlarged figured of FIG. 6. The end of conductor 16b is wound around the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b in the same winding direction as that on the outer surface of the glass tube 11.

Page 19, line 3, to Page 20, line 6, please amend the paragraph as follows:

This structure of the outer electrode 16 is effective in the manufacturing process wherein a thin conductor composing the outer electrode 16 is wound around the outer surface of the glass tube 11 at a prescribed pitch using a winding machine. FIG. 7 is a diagram roughly showing such a winding process and (a) is a top view and (b) is a sectional view. As shown in this diagram, while rotating the glass tube 11 at a constant speed in the direction of arrow A using the tube axis as a rotary axis, the glass tube 11 is moved in the axial direction of the tube (an arrow B) at a speed corresponding to the winding pitch. Then, a metal wire 72 applied with a definite tension from a metal wire nozzle 71 arranged in the direction perpendicular to the glass tube 11 is supplied. the winding of the wire using such a winding machine

starts at the portion of second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b buried in the end of the glass tube 11. At the time when the winding starts, the moving speed of the glass tube 11 in the direction of arrow B is lowered and a wire is wound closely to the root of the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b at an almost zero winding pitch. Then, the moving speed of the glass tube 11 in the direction of arrow B is raised and the wire is wound around the outer surface of the glass tube 11 at a prescribed winding pitch. In this case, when the moving speed of the glass tube 11 in the direction of arrow B is gradually raised, the winding pitch can be made large. Accordingly, the outer electrode 16 can be wound spirally so that the winding pitch is slowly narrowed from the end 12a where the inner electrode 15 is arranged in the glass tube 11 toward the opposite end 12b.

Page 24, line 21, to page 25, line 9, please amend the paragraph as follows:

Further, the outer surface of the glass tube 11 including the outer electrode 16 is covered by the translucent resin film layer 17 such as a heat shrinking resin tube, which fixed the outer electrode 16 on the outer surface of the glass tube 11 similarly to the first and second embodiments. Further, the end 16b of the outer electrode 16 is connected and fixed by being wound around the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b, one end of which is buried in the other sealing portion 12b of the glass tube ~~114b~~ 14b. Accordingly, even when an external force is applied to the outer electrode 16, the movement of the conductors in the axial direction of the tube is suppressed. The

uneven distribution of the luminous intensity in the axial direction of the glass ~~tune~~ tube is, thereby, sharply improved without any drop of the light output.

Page 25, line 16, to page 26, line 6, please amend the paragraph as follows:

FIG. 15 is a graph showing luminous distributions of a fluorescent lamp having a structure described above, which is obtained by measuring the luminance along the axis of a glass tube being applied with a required high frequency voltage after an external force is applied of the same level normally applied during conveying or operating a fluorescent lamp. As shown by a curve A in FIG. 15, it was confirmed that the fluorescent lamp of the invention presents almost uniform luminance on the overall length of the glass tube. Further, a curve B in FIG. 15 shows the luminous distribution when the outer electrode 16 was directly pulled out while connected to the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b, and an external force similar to that shown above was applied to a fluorescent lamp which has no locating portions 11a formed on the outer surface of the glass tube 11 in order for comparing with the fluorescent lamp of this invention.

Page 26, line 19, to page 27, line 6, please amend the paragraph as follows:

In the embodiments described above, the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b one end of which is buried in the other sealing portion 12b of the glass tube 11 is closely fixed and firmly secured in the sealing portion when its coefficient of thermal expansion is close to that of the sealing portion 12b. However, when their

coefficients of thermal expansion differ largely or when a heating burner has some defects while forming the sealing portion 12b, the close contact of the second feeding lead wire ~~114~~ 14b with the glass sealing portion 12b becomes insufficient. As a result, the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b may possibly come off from the sealing portion ~~2b~~ 12b while wiring with the lighting power source, conveying or incorporating into the display system the fluorescent lamp.

Page 27, lines 7-11, please amend the paragraph as follows:

According to the embodiment, therefore, a portion 172 which has a diameter larger than that of a lead wire body 171 is formed at the end portion of the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b that is to be buried in the sealing portion ~~2b~~ 12b as shown in FIG. 16.

Page 27, lines 12-24, please amend the paragraph as follows:

In addition, FIG. 17(a) through (d) show modified examples of the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b. That is, in the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b shown in FIG. 17(a), a rough surface portion 181 is formed on the end to be buried in the sealing portion 12b by the etching process or a plating process (build-up). In the lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b shown in FIG. 17(b), a ~~concavo-convex~~ concave-convex portion 182 is formed at the end portion by cutting or chipping. In the lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b shown in FIG. 17(c), a bent portion 183 is formed by bending the end portion and in the case of the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b shown in FIG. 17(d), a flat portion 184

wider than the rest of the lead portion is formed by crushing the end portion.

Page 27, line 25, to page 28, line 8, please amend the paragraph as follows:

Since these second feeding lead wires ~~114b~~ 14b have such engaging portions as the large diameter portion 172, the rough surface portion 181, the ~~concavo-convex~~ concave-convex portion 182, the bent portion 183 or the flat portion 184 formed at the end portions, melted glass fills around the end portion when it is buried in the sealing portion 12b of the glass tube 11. After the glass ~~being~~ has hardened, even if the close contact between the lead wire and the glass is insufficient, the second feeding lead wire ~~114b~~ 14b can be prevented from coming off in the axial direction.